ISSN 0041-7904

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. 43, No. 44 October 29, 1984

Annual Celebration of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge's Birthday Will Be Held October 30

The annual musical celebration of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge's birthday will be held October 30 at the Library in the auditorium made possible through her generosity. The annual Founder's Day event will focus this year on Mrs. Coolidge's close ties with several British composers.

The program will begin at 6 p.m. in the Whittall Pavilion with a lecture by Stephen Banfield entitled "Too Much of Albion? — Mrs. Coolidge and Her British Connections." Members of the Muir String Quartet and the Rogeri Trio will perform in concert at 8:30 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium.

Dr. Banfield earned his first degree at Clare College, Cambridge, where he was Organ Scholar from 1969 to 1972, and his doctorate in philosophy at St. John's College, Oxford. He also spent a year at Harvard University on a Knox Fellowship. He has written and lectured extensively on British music of the 19th and 20th centuries. Early next year Cambridge University Press will publish his *Sensibility and English Song: Critical Studies of the Early 20th Century* in two volumes. He is also a pianist, harpsichordist, and organist. On the permanent faculty of the University of Keele in England, he is currently enjoying a semester's teaching exchange at the Lima campus of Ohio State University.

The musical program will consist of three works dedicated to Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge: Eugene Goossens' Phantasy Sextet for Strings, Op. 37 (1922–23); Frank Bridge's Piano Trio No. 2 (1929); and Benjamin Britten's String Quartet No. 1, Op. 23 (1941). Autograph manuscripts of the three works will be on display in the foyer of the Coolidge Auditorium.

The Muir String Quartet, formed in 1979, was awarded the

Also in This Issue . . .

Academy Trio to Perform November 2 358

1984–85 LC Card and Gift Catalog Published . . . 358–359

Library of Congress Publications 359

Continuing Reports on the 77th Annual Meeting of AALL, July 1–4, 1984 360–364

Naumburg Chamber Music Award in 1981 and first prize in the Evian International String Quartet Competition in 1980. The members, Joseph Genualdi and Bayla Keyes, violinists; Steven Ansell, violist; and Michael Reynolds, violoncellist, met at the Curtis Institute of Music and later spent a two-year residency at Yale University, with an Edward G. Wardwell Fellowship. In 1983 the quartet appeared with the Juilliard String Quartet in the nationally televised program "In Performance at the White House." The artists are currently in residence at Boston University and at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, under a gift from David Lloyd Kreeger.

The Rogeri Trio has been the resident ensemble at Oberlin Conservatory, Hartt College of Music, and at Yale University, where they presented the complete chamber music of Brahms with the Tokyo String Quartet. They have performed Beethoven's Triple Concerto with the Cleveland Orchestra and the Buffalo Philharmonic, and have performed in numerous chamber music series and music festivals throughout the country, including the Library of Congress Summer Chamber Festival. For this season, violinist Richard Young and cellist Carter Brey will be joined by pianist William Doppman.

The concert and lecture on October 30 will be sponsored by the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation. A limited number of tickets will be available for the concert. For ticket information, call the Music Division, 287-5502, after 9:30 a.m., on Monday, October 22. Tickets are not required for the lecture.

Academy Trio to Perform November 2

Trios for clarinet, bassoon, and piano by 19th and 20th century composers will be performed by the Academy Trio on Friday, November 2, in the Coolidge Auditorium. The members of the group, Anthony Gigliotti, Bernard Garfield, and Amelia Gigliotti, will play trios by Konradin Kreutzer (1780-1849), Stainslaw Skrowaczewski (b. 1923), Karl Goepfart (1859-1942), and Heitor Villa-Lobos (1887-1959).

Tickets for the concert will be distributed at the Washington Performing Arts Society box office, 1330 G St., N.W. (Jordan-Kitt's), beginning at 8:30 a.m. on Monday, October 29. Two tickets will be distributed to an individual, with a 25-cent service charge on each ticket. Phone orders may be placed by calling 393-4463 between 8:30 and 9 a.m. Mail orders are not accepted.

Taking time off from campaigning, Joan Mondale, wife of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, joined Library of Congress officials at a luncheon honoring Reed Whittemore, Interim Consultant in Poetry to the Library. Shown above are Associate Librarian of Congress Donald C. Curran, Cate Whittemore, Mrs. Mondale, and Reed Whittemore.

The concert, which is sponsored by the Nicholas Longworth Foundation, will be broadcast live over radio station WETA-FM. It will be made available to stations in other cities by American Public Radio, under the auspices of the Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund in the Library of Congress.

1984-85 LC Card and Gift Catalog Published

Greeting cards, photographs, records, posters, books, jewelry, and other gift items are pictured and described in the 1984-85 Library of Congress Card and Gift Catalog. The 32-page color catalog is available free from the Library of Congress, Information Office, Box A, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Items offered in the catalog are derived from the remarkable collections of the Library of Congress, the

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

largest library in the world, and are sold only through the Library. The size and diversity of the Library's collections are mirrored in these reproductions, from a 1639 map of Manhattan to photographic reproductions from the Library's massive Farm Security Administration Collection.

In addition to a new selection of greeting cards, other items highlighted in the catalog include a sterling silver art deco cross, owl bookends, and a pillow shaped like the Library's famous Betts Stradivarius violin.

Literate cooks may don a canvas apron that celebrates the Library's cookbook collection, while the more "down home" shoppers may wish to order an American Folklife Center tee shirt. Three different guides to the Library are also offered, covering the Library's treasures, architecture, and services.

In addition to mail orders, all of the items are also on sale in the Library's Sales and Information Center on the ground floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building, First Street and Independence Avenue, S.E., from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday; from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday; and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday.

Library of Congress Publications

Ongoing Publications

Library of Congress Subject Headings in Microform. ISSN 0361-5234. June 1983. Subscription to the 1983 cumulative quarterly is $70. It is available from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541.

National Union Catalog. Books. (Microfiche edition) ISSN 0734-7650. July 1984. Published on diazo negative microfiche at a reduction of 48X. This publication features a full record register and four separate cumulative indexes: name, titie, subject, and series, issued on a monthly basis. The 1984 subscription, which includes the 1984 registers and monthly sets of indexes, is priced at $350 for domestic subscribers and $375 for foreign subscribers. This publication is available from the Cataloging Distribution Service.

National Union Catalog. Cartographic Materials. (Microfiche edition) ISSN 0734-7634. June 1984. Published on diazo negative microfiche at a reduction ratio of 48X. This publication, which is issued quarterly, features a register of full records and five separate indexes: name, title, subject, series, geographic classification code. The 1984 subscription for domestic subscribers is $115 and $120 for foreign subscribers. For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service.

LC Visitor Figures Continue to Climb

Total visitor figures for the Jefferson, Adams, and Madison Buildings have increased steadily over the past several years. For fiscal years 1980 through 1984, they are:

1980	1,120,971
1981	1,911,443
1982	2,150,955
1983	2,072,426
1984	2,506,716

His Holiness the Dalai Lama visited the Library on September 19 and was greeted by Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin and Members of the Congress at a reception in his honor held in the Mumford Room of the Madison Building. Enjoying a special exhibit of books and articles on Tibetan culture from the Library's collections are (left to right) John Avedon, author of a recent study on Tibet, The Librarian, Susan Meinheit, Southern Asia Section, the Dalai Lama, and Gilbert Gude, Director, Congressional Research Service. The exhibit focused on collections assembled by early American scholars, such as Joseph Rock, William Rockhill, and Oscar Crosby, and included a number of rare items, among them a volume of the Choni redaction of the Kanjur *(Tibetan Buddhist canonical texts) acquired by Joseph Rock in 1928; an illuminated Tibetan manuscript of the* Sutra of the Perfection of Wisdom in 100,000 Verses; *and a copy of the* Alphabetum tangutanum sive tibetanum, *a 1773 vellum work printed in Rome, now in the Rosenwald Collection.*

Continuing Reports on the 77th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries

San Diego, Calif., July 1–4, 1984

Information Dictatorship? Part I:
Squaring Off—The Politics of Information

Part I of the program entitled "Information Dictatorship?" focusing on Government information policies and their appropriate role in a constitutional democracy was presented on Monday, July 2. The speakers addressed themselves as to how information policy can satisfy both the institutional needs of Government and the protections afforded the people by the First Amendment.

Moderator of the panel was Roger Jacobs, librarian of the U.S. Supreme Court, whose introductory remarks set the stage for consideration of whether an information dictatorship is approaching and whether the conflict between Government information policies designed to protect the national security can be balanced with policies aimed at providing free and open access to information.

The first speaker was Michael P. McDonald, general counsel and director of the American Legal Foundation, a conservative public interest law center that specializes in media-related issues.

Mr. McDonald began by stating that his remarks would be in support of the Reagan administration policy of selective nondisclosure of information. He described the issue of nondisclosure in terms of the question, Is there a right of the people to govern in an informed manner, and if so, how will it be implemented? A third question also arises, namely, Does this right take precedence over the national security as a competing interest?

As a background, the speaker started with a brief overview of First Amendment jurisprudence. He described the three principal positions on the First Amendment. They are:

—the absolutist view which believes that the words of the First Amendment mean exactly what they say, a view supported by Justice Black;

—the balancing view, espoused by Justice Powell, which perceives that the courts must balance in each case individual and societal interests sought to be protected by the Government;

—and the right-to-know view, supported by Justice Brennan, under which the freedom to disseminate information on issues of public importance must be absolute since expression allowed by the First Amendment is necessary for self-government.

Mr. McDonald explained that the differences between the absolutist and the right-to-know views are very minor. He continued by elaborating on the position that the right-to-know view is historical and unworkable. Examples used to support this statement included the fact that secrecy governed the drafting of the Constitution itself. He also pointed to Article I, Section 5, Clause 3, of the Constitution which states that: "Each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; . . ." Another little-known fact is that from the adoption of the Constitution to 1795, the Senate conducted its business behind locked doors.

The speaker explained that the Reagan administration has attempted to restore some sense of balance in the protection of information, the secrecy of which is vital to the working of the Government. They have done so with three goals in mind: first, to reform the executive branch classification system; second, to protect highly sensitive Government secrets; and third, to protect law enforcement investigations and techniques. In keeping with these goals, Executive Order No. 12356 was issued by President Reagan on August 1, 1982. Under this order only information that would harm the national security may be classified and efforts were to be made to declassify information. The result of this order points out that the present administration was moved in precisely the opposite direction of an information dictatorship. Statistics reported by the Security Oversight Office show that in fiscal year 1983 there was an extraordinary reduction in the number of original classification decisions. The 864,099 such decisions constituted almost 200,000 fewer actions than in fiscal year 1982 or an 18 percent reduction.

Mr. McDonald went on to discuss the reason for the much criticized National Security Decision Directive 84 (NSDD84), commonly called the censorship agreement. This agreement aims at stopping leaks prevalent in the top circles of the Federal Government. The speaker suggested that the reasons for such leaks are that first, the classification system lacks integrity (too much information is classified) and second, senior Government officials in Washington attempt to use leaks to further policies they either advocate or disagree with.

NSDD84, in trying to bring about a change in attitude of those who would leak classified information or attempt to profit from information acquired while in public service, expands prepublication review, currently applied at the Central Intelligence Agency, to other high level Government officials who receive Government information.

STAFF NEWS

Peter Young Is New Assistant Chief Of MARC Editorial Division

Peter R. Young has been named assistant chief of the MARC Editorial Division, effective September 13. He has served as customer services officer in the Cataloging Distribution Service for the past four years.

Peter R. Young

Prior to coming to the Library of Congress in 1980, Mr. Young gained a variety of experience in technical and managerial positions in college, university, and public libraries as well as in private industry. He was head of circulation at the American University Library, reference librarian at the Franklin and Marshall College Library, assistant librarian for public services at Rice University Library, and assistant director of the Grand Rapids Public Library in Michigan.

Mr. Young was library systems analyst with CL Systems, Inc., in Newtonville, Mass., immediately before coming to the Library. While working with CL Systems, Inc., he specialized in the marketing and development of integrated automated library systems. As customer services officer in the Cataloging Distribution Service, he has been responsible for managing the marketing program and directing the Customer Services Section.

Mr. Young received a master's degree in library science from Columbia University in 1968. He is a member of the American Library Association and serves on committees of the Library Administration and Management Association.

Oroszlan, Skoblin, Starbuck, And Viliamas Earn 25-Year Service Award Pins

In a ceremony held in her office on July 11, Assistant Librarian for Processing Services Henriette D. Avram presented 25-year Federal Service Award pins to Judith B. Oroszlan, Lydia Skoblin, Duane Starbuck, and Regina Viliamas. Also attending the ceremony were Lucia Rather, director for cataloging; John Byrum, chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division; Mimi Hooper, head of the English Language Section 3; Mary Price, director for bibliographic products and services; Gloria Hsia, chief of the Catalog Management and Publication Division; Kay Wexler, assistant chief of the Catalog Management and Publication Division; Charles Fenly, head of the Preliminary Cataloging Section; Michael Shelley, chief of the MARC Editorial Division; and Ronald Goudreau, head of the MARC Monograph Conversion Section.

Judith B. Oroszlan was born in Bekescsaba, Hungary, and graduated from the Pazmany Peter University in Budapest. She began her career as a librarian with the Technical University Library in Sopran, Hungary, and also served as assistant librarian at the Biological Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. She first joined the Library of Congress in 1957 as a preliminary cataloger in the Descriptive Cataloging Division. She was soon promoted to a professional cataloging position. An able linguist, Ms. Oroszlan brought to the Library a knowledge of the Hungarian, German, Russian, Latin, Dutch, and Scandinavian languages.

Ms. Oroszlan left the Library in 1962 for a position with the National Library of Medicine. After completing her master's degree in library science at Drexel Institute of Technology, she returned to the Library in 1966. In 1969, she was promoted to assistant cataloging editor in the National Union Catalog Publication Project. When the project ended in 1980, she transferred to the Shared Cataloging Division. She rejoined the Descriptive Cataloging Division in 1982.

Lydia Skoblin, a searcher-filer in the Catalog Management and Publication Division, was born in

Duane Starbuck, Judith Oroszlan, Henriette Avram, Regina Viliamas, and Lydia Skoblin

Missoula, Mont., and earned her bachelor's degree in Spanish and French from the University of Montana. She also is highly proficient in the Russian language, which she learned at home as a child.

Ms. Skoblin came to the Library of Congress after brief assignments with the CIA and as a high school language teacher. During her career with the Library, she has worked in the old Card Division, Aerospace Technology Division, and as a subject cataloger and translator for the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions. She transferred to what is now the Catalog Management and Publication Division in 1969.

Duane Starbuck, a native of Mankato, Minn., began his career with the Library of Congress as a mail clerk in the Copyright Office in 1958. He was soon promoted to a library assistant position in the Catalog Maintenance Division in 1959. Following coursework at the University of Maryland, Mr. Starbuck was reappointed to a calculator-filer position in the Card Division in 1961. He transferred to the Preliminary Cataloging Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division in 1974, where he advanced to his current position as reviser.

Mr. Starbuck is a former sky diver and pilot, and is currently a boating enthusiast. He is also a licensed real estate agent. Mr. Starbuck resides in Upper Marlboro, Md., with his wife and two children.

Regina Viliamas was born in Lithuania. She worked as a teacher in her native country and in Germany and as a library clerk in Austria before coming to the United States. She came to the Library in 1959 as a preliminary filer in the old Union Catalog Division, but soon transferred to what was then the Card Division. She worked in this division before being transferred to the Shared Cataloging Division in 1974. She transferred to the MARC Editorial Division in 1977 as a MARC monograph verifier, the position that she currrently holds.

In addition to her native Lithuanian, Ms. Viliamas is also proficient in the French, German, Russian, and Latin languages. She enjoys painting in oils, and has displayed her work at the Library.

Rally Launches 1985 Combined Federal Campaign

At an October 11 kick-off rally in the Mumford Room, Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) coordinators and keyworkers heard Deputy Librarian William J. Welsh emphasize the importance of everyone's participation in the campaign. Mr. Welsh stated that regardless of the amount of donation, it can and will make a difference for someone in need.

The rally was both consciousness-raising and fun-raising. Roberta Shaffer, the Library's vice chair for

Charles Loucks, Roberta Shaffer, and William J. Welsh

the Combined Federal Campaign, introduced the departmental coordinators and Charles Loucks of the Department of Transportation, one of the loaned executives to CFC for the 1985 drive. She later introduced Kathy Boone Rowe, a fitness expert at the YWCA. Ms. Rowe led the entire audience in a brief exercise class at the conclusion of the rally.

In Ms. Shaffer's address to the Library keyworkers, she noted that Andrew Carnegie, a man whose name is so frequently associated with libraries, had introduced a new idea in philanthrophy when he first offered to build a library for any English-speaking community. He insisted that, as part of the proposal, the people for whom he would provide the funds to build the library make an initial contribution toward the cost as part of the building maintenance fund. This matching fund idea, which is very widespread today, came from Carnegie's belief that "You can't push anyone up a ladder unless he is willing to climb a little himself." To Mr. Carnegie, the library represented the intellectual focal point of so many towns and cities, and as such it needed support and commitment from within, as well as from the outside, if it was to continue to survive.

This year, as Library of Congress staff members consider the agencies that they wish to designate as recip-

Kathy Rowe (left) leads keyworkers and coordinators in exercise to "Catch the Spirit of Giving."

Departmental coordinators are (left to right) Barry Abel, Debra Covert McGrath, Donald Bonham, Roberta Shaffer, Charles Loucks, Ralph Polk, Jacquelyn Watts, Magdelena Gilensky, and Petru Buzescu. Not pictured is Victoria Reich.

ients of their contributions and the amount of these contributions, they might also want to consider the Carnegie concept of charity—that one can only influence the destiny of his community if he is willing to contribute to it.

LCPA Special Interest Groups Plan November Meetings

The Special Interest Groups (SIGs) of the Library of Congress Professional Association have planned the following meetings for November. All meetings are strictly held to *one-half hour, from 12:10 to 12:40 p.m.*, with the exception of the **Foreign Area Studies SIG** which will meet from *11:30 to 12 noon,* so that *staff members may attend them on their lunch periods. The meetings are informal, and eating lunch during them is encouraged.*

On Tuesday, November 6, the **Special Interest Group on Ethnic Resources at the Library of Congress** will meet in *LM 403 (Copyright Office Conference Room).* Margrit Krewson of the European Division will speak on the topic "300 Years of Germanic Immigration to the United States."

On Tuesday, November 13, the **Special Interest Group for Foreign Studies** will meet in *LM 642 (Processing Services large Conference Room) from 11:30 a.m. to 12 noon.* Dr. Eunice Charles, senior research analyst in the African and Middle Eastern Unit of the Federal Research Division, will speak on "Researching Oral History in Senegal."

Also on November 13, the **Special Interest Group on the History of the Library of Congress** will meet in *LM 605 (National Programs Conference Room)* for a discussion on the history of the Main Reading Room.

On Tuesday, November 20, the **Special Interest Group on the Special Collections in the Library of Congress** will meet in *LM 642 (Processing Services large Conference Room)* for one of a series of programs on "An Archive of American Radio."

On Tuesday, November 27, the **Special Interest Group on American Studies** will meet in *LM 642 (Processing Services large Conference Room).* Thomas Shick of the Manuscript Division will speak on "Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.: The Significance of His Public Career."

Also on November 27, the **Special Interest Group for Managers** will meet in *LM 403 (Copyright Office Conference Room).* Ralph Adams of Personnel Operations will discuss annual performance evaluations at the Library of Congress, including approaches for good writing and personnel assessment.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Michaline Dobrzeniecki, recruitment & placement specialist, GS-12, R&P, 40483; Catherine Folkers, curator of instruments, GS-11, Mus, 40314; Edward Jones, computer programmer trainee, GS-5, ASO, 40302; Shirley Jones, secretary, GS-6, Proc Cat, 40428; Linda Kersy, ISIS clerk, GS-4, CRS RAM, 40512; Constance Pierce, reviser, GS-9, Desc Cat, 40398; Chinetta Porter, computer operator, GS-5, ASO, 40435; David Rabasca, assistant reference librarian, GS-11, LL AB, 40406; Karl Rogers, computer operator, GS-5, ASO, 40435.

Temporary Appointments: Janice Brown, deck attendant, GS-3, Col Mgmt, G114D; Wendell Hughes, Jr., deck attendant, GS-3, Col Mgmt, G114D; Mary Kaufman, reference librarian, GS-9, GRR, NP; Alonzo Macon, Jr., deck attendant, GS-3, Col Mgmt, G114D; Paul Manners, deck attendant, GS-3, Col Mgmt, G114D; Helen Mathura, clerk-typist, GS-4, P&S, NP; Daphne Sawyer, clerk/messager, GS-4, CRS C, NP.

Reappointments: Thomas Kephart, senior research assistant, GS-9, CRS S, 40399; Janet Yasumatsu, subject cataloger, GS-12, Subj Cat, 40430.

Temporary Reappointments: Frederick Augustyn, social science analyst, GS-5, CRS Gov, 40490; Peter Deanna, Jr., library technician, GS-5, M/B/RS, NP; Cooper Graham, library assistant, GS-5, M/B/RS, NP.

Promotions: Eugene Abbondelo, CRS L, to technical information specialist, GS-6, LL AB, 40384/40706; Annette Melville, P&P, to collection development assistant, GS-13, Col Dev, 40332; Marsha Reeder, R&P, secretary to the assistant chief, GS-6, Cop Inf & Ref, 40633.

Transfers: LaVonne Boddicker, CIP, to cataloger (trainee), GS-7, Cop Cat, 40421; Yvonne Williams, Ser Rec, to cataloger (trainee), GS-7, Cop Reg, 40421.

Resignations: Joseph Ford, CRS L; Frank Nice, Jr., Photodup; David Spitzer, CDS.

WRA Begins Process for Election Of Officers for 1985

The Library's Welfare and Recreation Association is now accepting names for the November election of officers to serve in 1985. Staff members who are prepared to give their own time and hard work to this organization are encouraged to contact Willie L. A. Jones on ext. 75584, or Reba Burruss on ext. 78298, no later than November 19. The election will follow in two weeks from this deadline. Vacant offices for election are those of corresponding secretary, recording secretary, treasurer, and vice president.

Several statements which Mr. McDonald called "fictions" were explained by "facts."

Fiction: Secrecy Agreements violate the First Amendment.

Fact: They do not because of the 1980 *Snepp* v. *United States* Supreme Court decision.

Fiction: The Reagan administration wishes to extend prepublication review to millions of Government employees.

Fact: NSDD84 will apply only to employees who have access to sensitive compartmented information, approximately 112,000 employees.

Fiction: Covered employees will have to submit for review anything they write, for the rest of their lives.

Fact: Only materials related to specified intelligence matters will have to be submitted for review.

Fiction: The agreement will allow the administration to censor information with which they disagree.

Fact: Only classified information can be deleted and judicial review of those decisions is provided.

Fiction: Prepublication review will keep authors from publishing their views in a timely manner.

Fact: NSDD84 requires a review to be conducted in a maximum of 30 days and the CIA often reviews in a much shorter time.

Fiction: Such a review is unnecessary because former employees hardly ever reveal classified information in books or speeches.

Fact: Since 1977, of the 929 items submitted to the CIA for review, 241 contained classified items.

Mr. McDonald concluded his talk by highlighting the revisions proposed to the Freedom of Information Act in the Freedom of Information Reform Act. The proposed refinements include a provision providing that fees charged by an Agency responding to a request would correspond to all costs that are reasonably attributable to the party making the request. Also included is a provision exempting compilation of lists of names and addresses to be used for solicitation purposes.

All in all, the speaker expressed the view that the Reagan administration is trying to balance equitably all competing concerns. He closed by paraphrasing Felix Frankfurter; "Without access to information, there can be no free or democratic society. Access to information, however, should not be an end in itself but a means to an end of a free society."

The second speaker was Mark Lynch, staff counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, who began by pointing out that many of the problems that Mr. McDonald had outlined had roots in several administrations prior to the Reagan administration. To illustrate this point he discussed three cases, *Snepp, Agee,* and *Progressive,* which he described as coming about because of "aggressive, impetuous actions which cause more trouble than they solve." The Reagan administration, on the contrary, has not engaged in aggressive litigation but has chosen to try to change legislation and rules and impose internal policies affecting the amount of information available.

Mr. Lynch pointed out that while the Freedom of Information Act might need "fine-tuning," the Reagan administration proposals were overreaching. The bill that finally passed the U.S. Senate was much more reasonable in its approach.

As to the directive (NSDD84) issued by President Reagan, this was a natural follow-up to the Supreme Court's *Snepp* decision. The effort to broaden prepublication review requirements has two provisions. First, the people with access to Sensitive Compartmented Information must sign an agreement not to disclose classification information and must submit their writings for prepublication review. Second, anyone having access to classified information must never release such information in the future. He stated that 2.3 million persons have access to classified information.

The speaker continued by responding to some of Mr. McDonald's "fictions." He pointed out for instance, that while the *Snepp* decision did hold that prepublication review does not violate the First Amendment, there are still questions about how far this decision should be extended. Is this degree of restraint on former public participation in public debate really necessary? That the prepublication review is required for material relating to specific intelligence matters only is misleading since the directive is really much broader. Agreements negotiated by the Department of Justice between Agencies in the intelligence community reflect an uneasy truce between a full disclosure viewpoint and a nondisclosure one. Thus, if one is writing about intelligence matters, all information must be submitted. If, however, information is derived from intelligence there is greater discretion. This distinction makes enforcement rather difficult.

While it is true that only classified information is to be censored, the question arises as to who decides what is classified. The answer is the Government. Judicial review in these cases may not be useful because judges do not have the expertise to second-guess the decisions of Government officials as to what should or should not be classified.

Mr. McDonald asserted that the review must be completed in 30 days and therefore it was not so onerous. Thirty days, however, refers to the first review and does not include any disagreements which arise because of the cut. The argument that such review is necessary is rebuttable. Agencies, other than the CIA, were asked to find examples of disclosure of classified information over the past five years. Only two examples were found and one was not too sure.

Mr. Lynch concluded that the job of censors is to censor and therefore they will find information to cut out. Lastly, Mr. Lynch mentioned other problem areas under the present administration such as the ideological exclusion of aliens, travel controls on Americans, the use of the export control act to limit academic debate, and finally the use of visa authority to restrict where visiting scholars can travel in the United States.

The session closed with a question-and-answer period. [*Marlene C. McGuirl*]

The Future is Now — The State Of Librarian/Publisher in 1984

This panel, organized by the AALL Committee on Relations with Publishers and Dealers, was moderated by Reynold Kosek, associate director and associate professor, Walter F. George School of Law Library, Mercer University, and aimed at evaluating the state of publisher/dealer relations in 1984.

The first panelist, Leah F. Chanin, director of the law library and professor of law, Walter F. George School of Law Library, Mercer University, presented a detailed report on how to acquire a book from a historical point of view. As early as in 1909, the AALL made an unofficial suggestion regarding acceptable publishing, advertising, selling, and distribution practices. After 1930, many publishers became members of the AALL and brought about new developments in the relations between the parties. Then a number of new ideas became very popular in the late 1960s. In 1971, the American Bar Association introduced law publishing practices by doing business in this field. In 1975, the Federal Trade Commission promulgated guidelines, and a year later, special regulations were issued providing detailed provisions. The speaker evaluated the effectiveness of the regulations in alleviating misunderstandings and deceptive practices.

The second panelist, Paul A. Rothman, vice president, Fred B. Rothman & Co., interpreted the issue as a matter of communication which publishers face when seeking to maintain harmonious relations with customers. He took the position of a person who works on both sides of the fence. He emphasized that librarians also create problems for publishers.

The last panelist, Catherine Porter, LEXIS law school manager, Mead Data Central, discussed the special problems of data base publishers who must comply with formalized guidelines and other expectations of law libraries.

The audience was given an opportunity to present various ideas and recommendations during the question-and-answer period. [*Ivan Sipkov*]

MARC Formats for Everyone

This session, moderated by Evelyn Smith, chief catalog librarian, University of Michigan Law Library, dealt with the MARC formats for arranging bibliographic information in computer data bases.

D. Kaye Gapen, dean of libraries and professor, University of Alabama, noted that the MARC communications format was begun at the Library of Congress in 1965. It was designed to eventually contain all formats and would consist of structure, content, designators, and contents. MARC formats began with catalog cards for monographs, and they have been recognized and adopted by various standards agencies such as AACR 2. The use of MARC formats also involves policy and economic considerations for libraries. It is, however, cost-effective and allows other libraries in addition to the Library of Congress to be authoritative.

Ms. Gapen felt that changes to the MARC formats made at the Library of Congress have been made in cooperation with the MARBY committee. Recently there have been studies of the MARC formats that have considered the principles of content designation, consistency, and simplification. The benefits of MARC in producing inexpensive cataloging copy, in allowing the use of clerical catalogers, and in shortening decision making time make MARC formats a valuable tool for libraries. MARC's strength is its specificity and consistency in the use of formats.

The second speaker was Michael H. Shelley, chief of the MARC Editorial Division, Library of Congress, who outlined the history of the division from the study in the late 1950s to the expansion of MARC to include languages other than English. The resources needed to produce the cataloging records in MARC are many. The cataloging must be intellectually and editorially correct and complete. Work flows through six steps: (1) in-process identification of the work in the Preliminary Cataloging Section; (2) bibliographic description in the Descriptive Cataloging Division; (3) subject description in the Subject Cataloging Division; (4) Dewey Classification; (5) MARC verification and tagging in the MARC Editorial Divison; and (6) distribution to the Cataloging Distribution Service for distribution to other libraries. The information supplied by the Descriptive and Subject Cataloging Divisions is typed on manuscript sheets and is not tagged for MARC coding until that information is input by the MARC Editorial Section. Consistency is very important and the principal cataloger's office issues rules, procedures, and guidelines to insure consistency. Thorough documentation of cataloging procedures and MARC usage is needed and used. As a result, MARC manuals contain details of coding and tagging. Changes in cataloging can result in changes to MARC and vice versa.

Recently lists of corporate entities and geographic entities (lists of what fell into which category) made in Processing Services resulted in changes in MARC tagging. If changes are necessary, the users of the MARC formats are notified through the *Cataloging Service Bulletin* or other means.

The online computer system at the Library of Congress, Mr. Shelley continued, provides editing checks on coding by operators but the computer does not code itself. Quality is up to staff. Accuracy is very important and records are edited carefully. Not only are records input at the Library of Congress but some name authority records and book records have been contracted out for inputting. The contractors inputting records into MARC have to meet the same standards as the input technicians at the Library. The same quality control of MARC records also applies to cooperating libraries such as Harvard and Chicago who also produce MARC records.

Mr. Shelley concluded his presentation by mentioning future developments for the MARC project, such as the link systems project and name authorities online by cooperating libraries. He emphasized that the creation of MARC records at the Library of Congress is done at the end of the workflow and not by catalogers. There is not enough equipment for cataloging online at LC.

The third speaker was Peter D. Ward of Peter D. Ward, Inc. Mr. Ward described various uses of MARC records. Intralibrary uses include numerical applications; using MARC records to determine the sizes of books so that shelving space can be determined; using dates from MARC records to determine the currency of the collection; and using the geographic area codes and language codes from MARC records to determine content of the collection. Textual uses of the tapes would involve such use for the tapes as compiling subject bibliographies, lists of serials, and looseleafs. Interlibrary uses of the MARC records would involve creating such things as union lists and subject lists.

Mr. Ward felt that it was important for catalogers to know how the various MARC codes could be used for purposes other than cataloging and catalog cards. Consistency in the application of fixed field codes, such as publication date and country of publication, should be encouraged. Catalogers should follow national standards as to geographic subdivisions or the lack of them. They should also consider leaving the printed fields, such as price, on the catalog cards and records. Mr. Ward concluded his presentation by warning law librarians that they should obtain their catalog records from the larger networks to which they belong.

[*Marie E. Whited*]

Newspeak: Standardization of Citation to Computer—Discussion

The Government Documents SIS panelists included Robert J. Nissenbaum, head of reference services, Tarlton Law Library, University of Texas at Austin; Bryon D. Cooper, director of the law library and associate professor, Law Library, University of Detroit School of Law; William H. Lindberg, law school WESTLAW administrator, West Publishing Company; and John R. Johnson, LEXIS manager of law school programs, Mead Data Central.

This program provided a forum for the two principle commercial vendors of computer assisted legal research systems (LEXIS and WESTLAW) to discuss their views on standization of citations in computer application. Legal citation style has always presented special problems in legal research and writing. For many, a rosetta stone for basic citation form has yet to be uncovered. *A Uniform System of Citation* (Blue Book) merely provides some basic guidelines.

The advent of the citation for the material retrieved from a computer data base was formally recognized in the 13th edition of the Blue Book (rule 10.8.1, p. 52). This rule is not an aid for the researcher who is trying to access or cite materials only available from a computer assisted legal research system rather than merely trying to find a rule for citing materials in hand. For this reason, vendors of the currently available systems were urged to come to some consensus on how legal materials should be cited. One method suggested was the creation of internal equivalents upon which the reader can rely for variations in citation form.

Issues that came up for discussion were the use of a uniform list of accession numbers; the problem of unreported cases; the use of docket numbers for citation; and the use of dates. Members of the audience urged the speakers to explore the possibility of numbering paragraphs within the text of cases. Unfortunately the pagination of a case available online will vary depending upon the viewing format that the user has chosen. Some in the audience were of the opinion that the entire issue of computer star pagination would have a negative effect upon the sale of hard copy books.

There was an almost unanimous interest in continuing the discussion during the 1985 annual meeting. It was suggested that representatives of the Blue Book and the Bench should also be given an opportunity to address this issue.

The audience was urged to read the excellent historical perspective on legal citation found in "Anglo-American Legal Citation: Historical Development and Library Implications." This article by Bryon Cooper appeared in the Winter 1982 issue of *Law Library Journal*.

[*Roberta Shaffer*]

Preparing Library Staff for Automation

The Readers' Service SIS sponsored this panel which included Shelley L. Dowling, head reference librarian, Georgetown University Law Center; Patrick M. Hilburn, administrative associate, General Library, University of Missouri-Kansas City; and Irene B. Hoadley, director, Sterling C. Evans Library, Texas A & M University.

Libraries have begun to institute both orientation and training programs to prepare staff for automation. The issue concerning who will be responsible for these courses and for their content often arises. In the past, when libraries were purchasing systems from vendors rather then creating them for themselves, the vendor's training was included in the cost of the system. The user had little or no input in tailoring the training to fit the library's particular needs and applications. Today, the trend seems to be to supply training in-house. The question still arises: Who is responsible for it?

The speakers were from major university libraries. They lamented that they were not always in a position to control automation and computer training. Frequently, the university has a separate department that is responsible. As a result, the training is not necessarily tailored to the needs of the library. Preparing staff for automation may require the development of a two-step process. At the initial level, staff might be given a general orientation to the various systems available. Then, each staff member might receive more directed training based on a specific project at hand through an online tutorial system. [*Roberta Shaffer*]

Compact Shelving: Considerations before Installing and Coping Afterwards

This topic attracted interest from law librarians who are faced with expanding collections and equally pressing space constraints. Following slide-illustrated presentations by Edwin M. Schroeder, director and professor of law at the Florida State University Law Library, and Rose Marie Clemandot, head of the Law Library Processing Section at the Library of Congress, the discussion focused on selection criteria for manual and electric systems, installation considerations and costs, and servicing requirements. Also present were representatives from two compact shelving companies, Spacesaver Corp., which installed the mechanically assisted compact shelving at the Florida State University Law Library, and RHC-Spacesaver, a division of Reflector Hardware Corporation, which provided the electric system at the Library of Congress.

[*Rose Marie Clemandot*]

ISSN 0041-7904 *Key title:* Library of Congress information bulletin